

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

### **LISTING OF CLAIMS**

1. (Currently Amended) A magnetic powder comprising:

an alloy composition represented by  $R_x(Fe_{1-y}Co_y)_{100-x-z-w}B_zNb_w$  (where R is at least one rare-earth element that consists of Nd and Pr, x is 7.1 – 9.9 at%, y is 0 - 0.30, z is 4.6 – 6.9 at%, and w is 0.2 – 3.5 at%); and

the magnetic powder including a composite structure having a soft magnetic phase and a hard magnetic phase, the soft magnetic phase being constrained through the coupling of the surrounding hard magnetic phase so that the magnetic powder exhibits functions like a hard magnetic body,

wherein the magnetic powder has an average particle size in the range of 0.5 – 150  $\mu\text{m}$ , and has magnetic properties in which, when the magnetic powder is mixed with a binding resin and molded into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density  $\rho$  [ $\text{Mg}/\text{m}^3$ ], a maximum magnetic energy product  $(BH)_{\text{max}}$  [ $\text{kJ}/\text{m}^3$ ] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula  $(BH)_{\text{max}}/\rho^2 [\times 10^{-9} \text{J} \cdot \text{m}^3/\text{g}^2] \geq 2.2$ , and an intrinsic coercive force ( $H_{\text{CJ}}$ ) at room temperature is in the range of ~~320~~ 400 - 720 kA/m.

2. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density  $\rho$  [Mg/m<sup>3</sup>] by mixing with a binding resin and then molding, the remanent magnetic flux density Br[T] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula of  $Br/\rho [x10^{-6}T \cdot m^3/g] \geq 0.125$ .

3. (Currently Amended) A magnetic powder composed of an alloy composition represented by  $R_x(Fe_{1-y}Co_y)_{100-x-z-w}B_zNb_w$  (where R is at least one rare-earth element that consists of Nd and Pr, x is 7.1 – 9.9at%, y is 0 – 0.30, z is 4.6 – 6.9at%, and w is 0.1 – 3.5at%), the magnetic powder being constituted from a composite structure having a soft magnetic phase and a hard magnetic phase, wherein the magnetic powder has an average particle size in the range of 0.5 – 150  $\mu$ m, and magnetic properties in which, when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density  $\rho$  [Mg/m<sup>3</sup>] by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the remanent magnetic flux density Br[T] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula of  $Br/\rho [x10^{-6}T \cdot m^3/g] \geq 0.125$ .

4. (Currently Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 3, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnetic by mixing with a binding resin and then molding, the intrinsic coercive force ( $H_{cj}$ ) of the magnet at room temperature is in the range of ~~320~~ 400 – 720 kA/m.

5. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the absolute value of the irreversible flux loss (initial flux loss) is equal to or less than 6.2%.

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein a ratio of Pr with respect to the total mass of said R is 5 – 75%.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been obtained by quenching the alloy in a molten state.

10. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been obtained by milling a melt spun ribbon of the alloy produced on a cooling roll.

11. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been subjected to a heat treatment for at least once during the manufacturing process or after its manufacture.

12. – 26. (Cancelled)